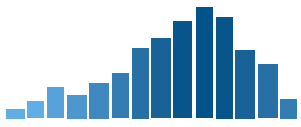


Demographic Profile of Virginia

Qian Cai (pronounced “*chien tsai*”)

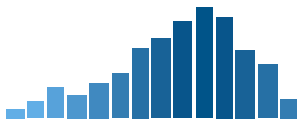
Director, Demographics and Workforce Section
Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service

Presented to the Council on Virginia’s Future
October 30, 2006



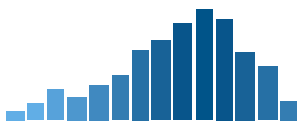
Overview

- State-wide snapshot
- Using the latest information
- The report contains
 - 34 pages
 - 12 topics
 - 36 graphs



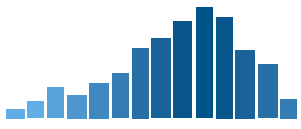
Contents

- Population
- Age and Gender
- Race and Hispanic Origin
- Households and Families
- Education
- Geographic Mobility
- Nativity and Language
- Employment, Income and Poverty
- Veterans
- Housing Characteristics
- Population Projections
- Future Trends



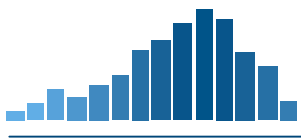
Highlights



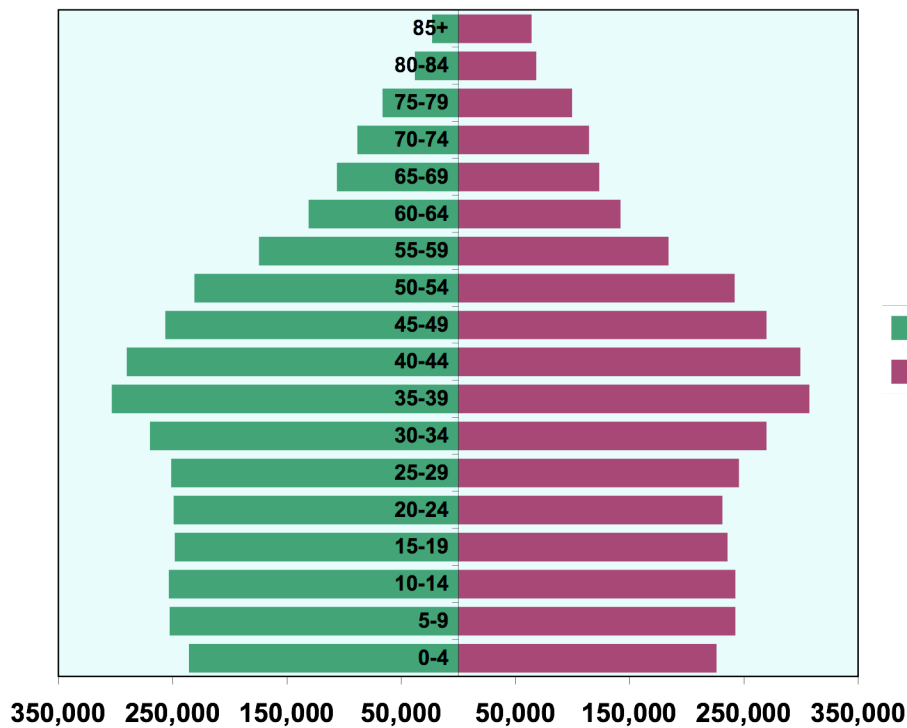


1. Age and Gender

- Virginia's population and workforce will become increasingly older
- Elderly women will further outnumber elderly men, leaving many living alone

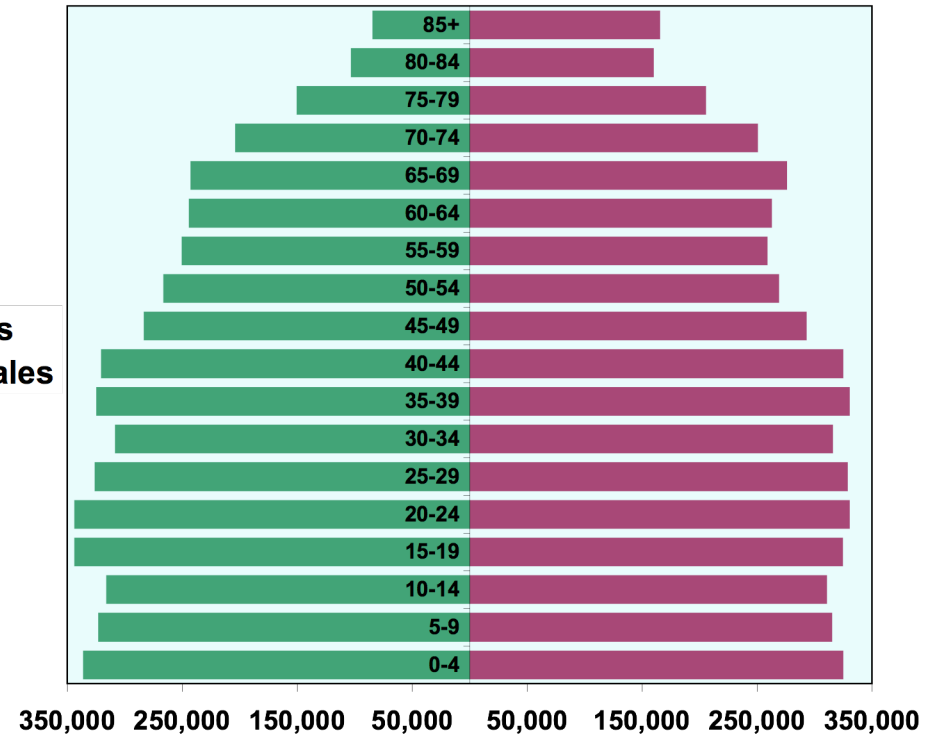


Population Pyramids for Virginia, 2000 and 2030

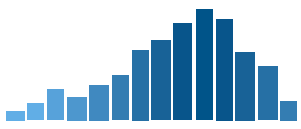


2000

Males
Females

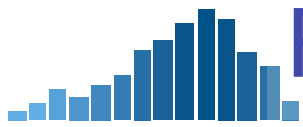


2030

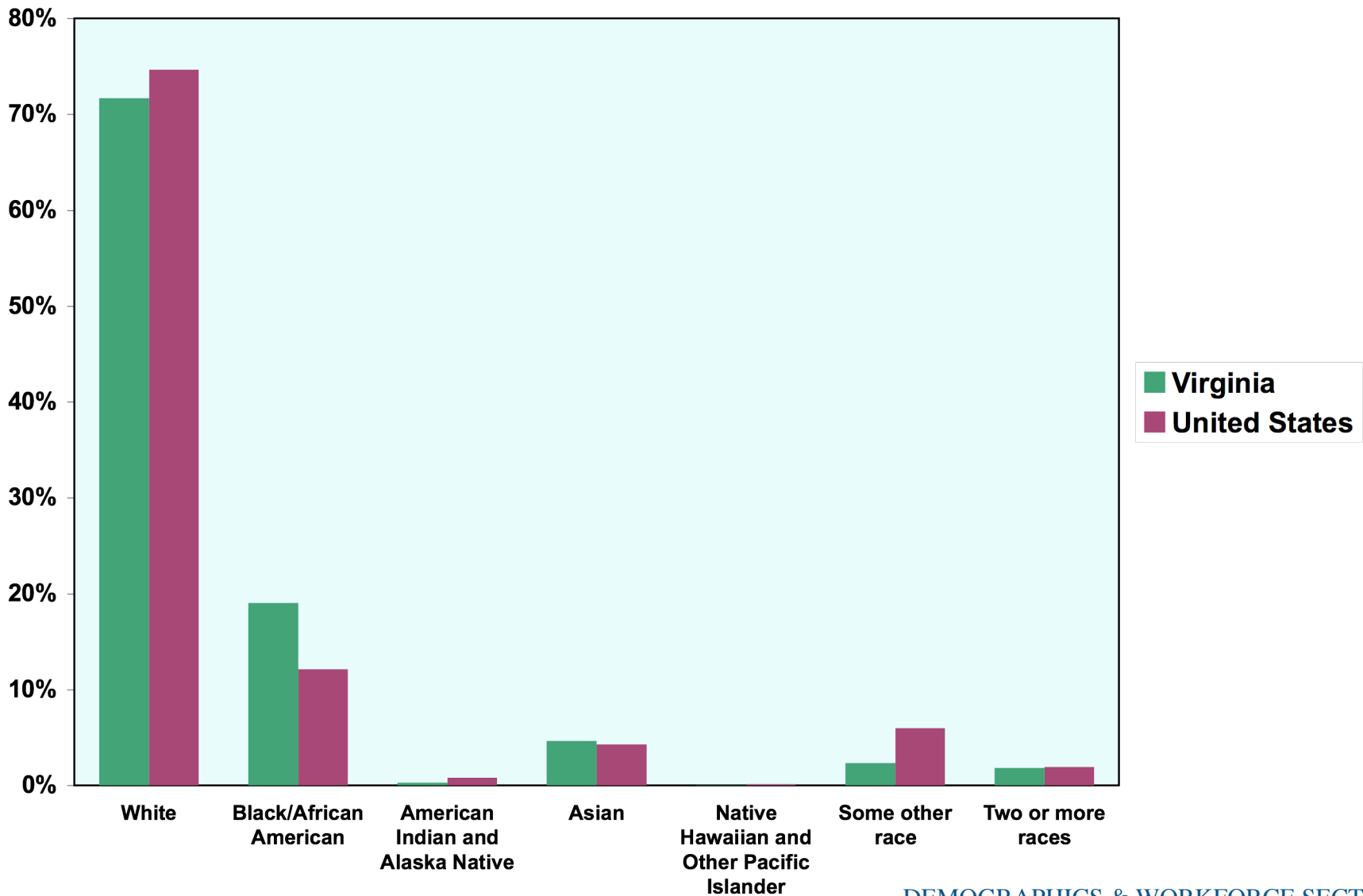


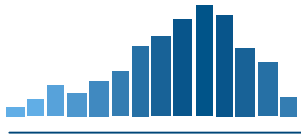
2. Race and Hispanic Origin

- Compared to the nation as a whole, Virginia has a
 - Higher proportion of Blacks or African Americans and Asians
 - Lower proportion of Hispanics

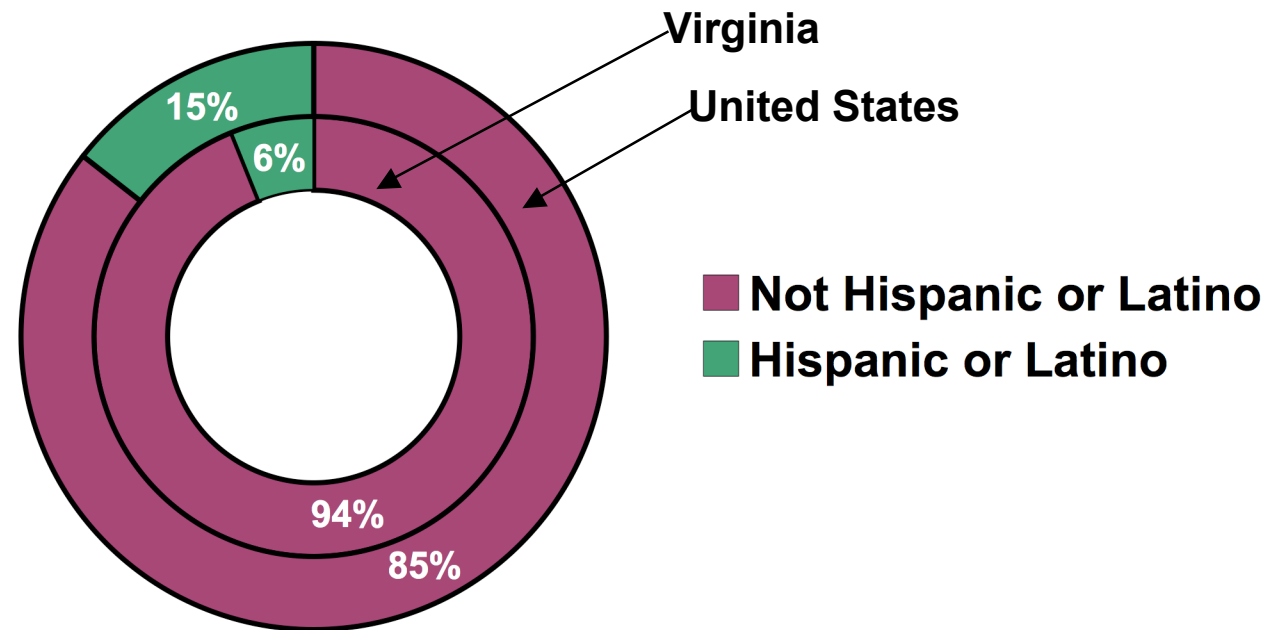


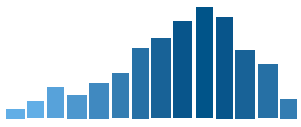
Racial Distribution for Virginia, 2005





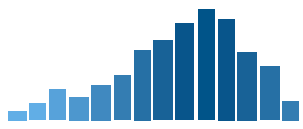
Hispanic Population for Virginia and the United States, 2005



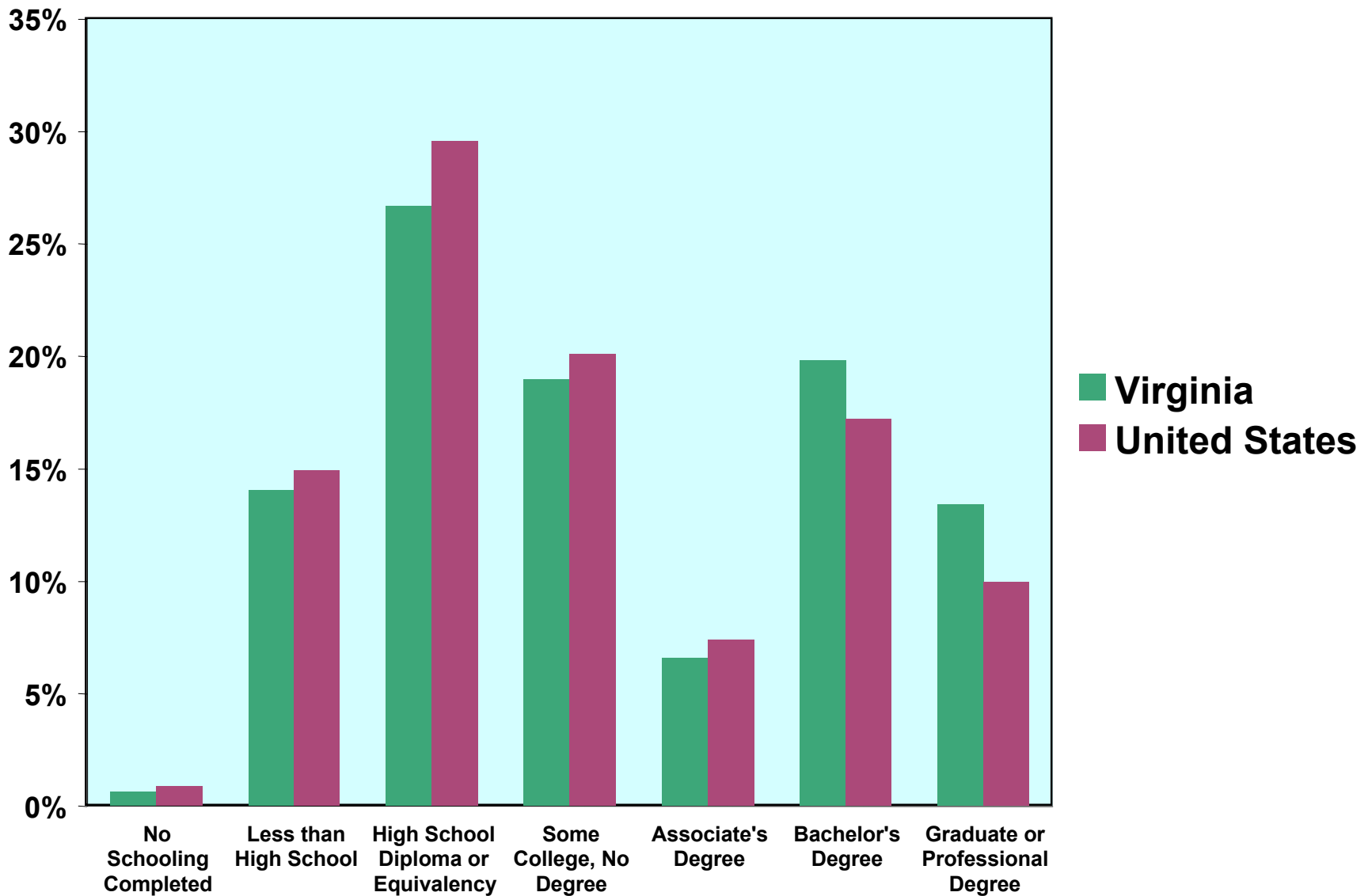


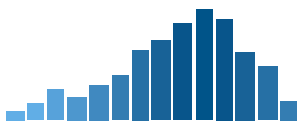
3. Education

- Virginia's population is better educated than the nation as a whole
- 33% of adult population age 25 and over have at least a bachelor's degree (27% for U.S.)



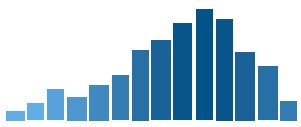
Educational Attainment, 2005



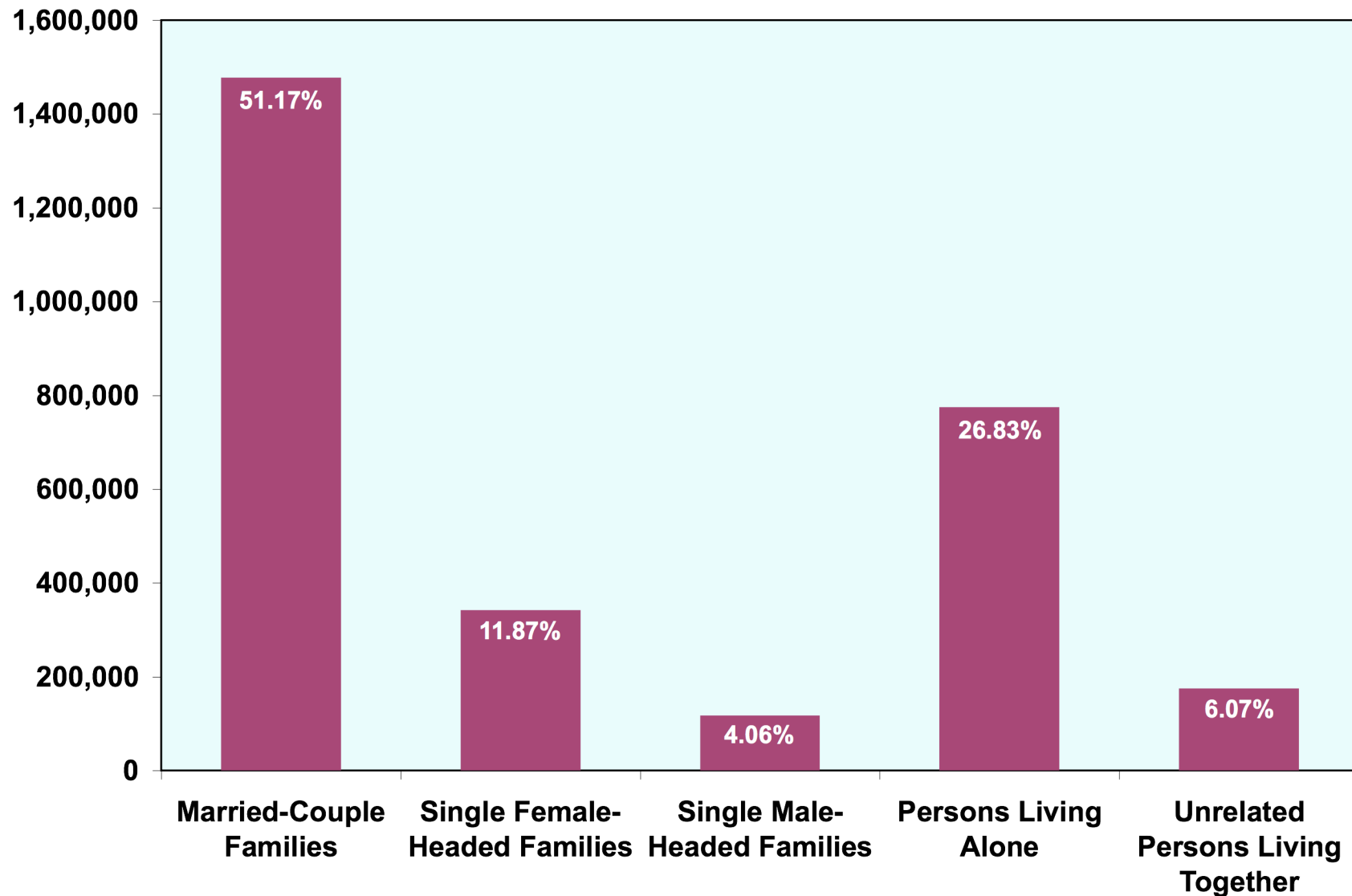


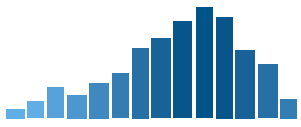
4. Households

- Married-couple families: 51%
- Single male- or female-headed families: 16%
- Living alone: 27%
- Other: 6%
 - Same-sex couple households: 0.7%



Household Types, 2005

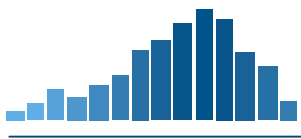




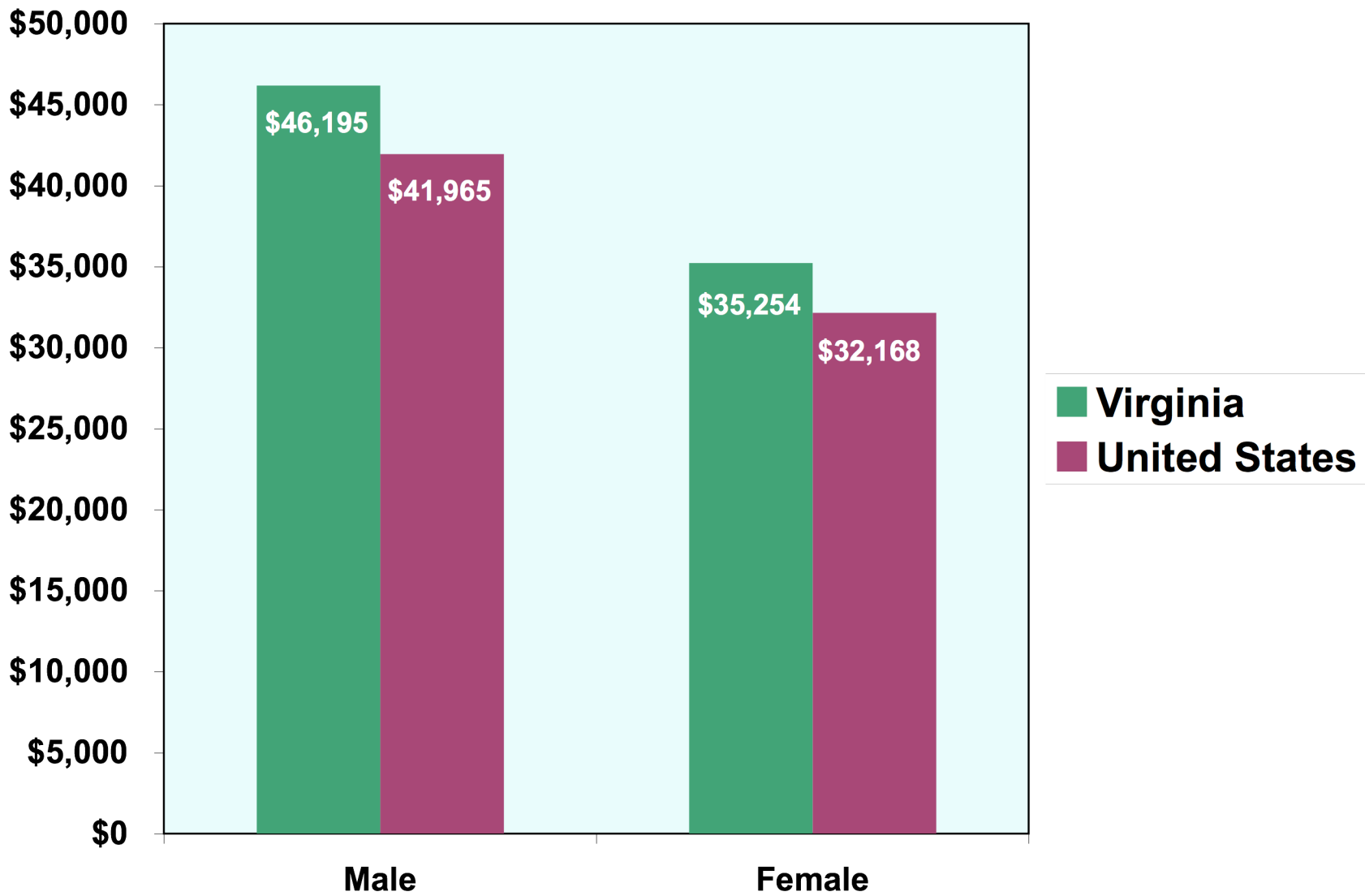
5. Income and Poverty

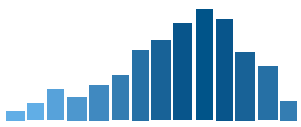
- Higher income
 - MHI in 2005: \$54,240 (\$46,242 for U.S.)

- Lower poverty
 - 10% of all households living in poverty (13% for U.S.)

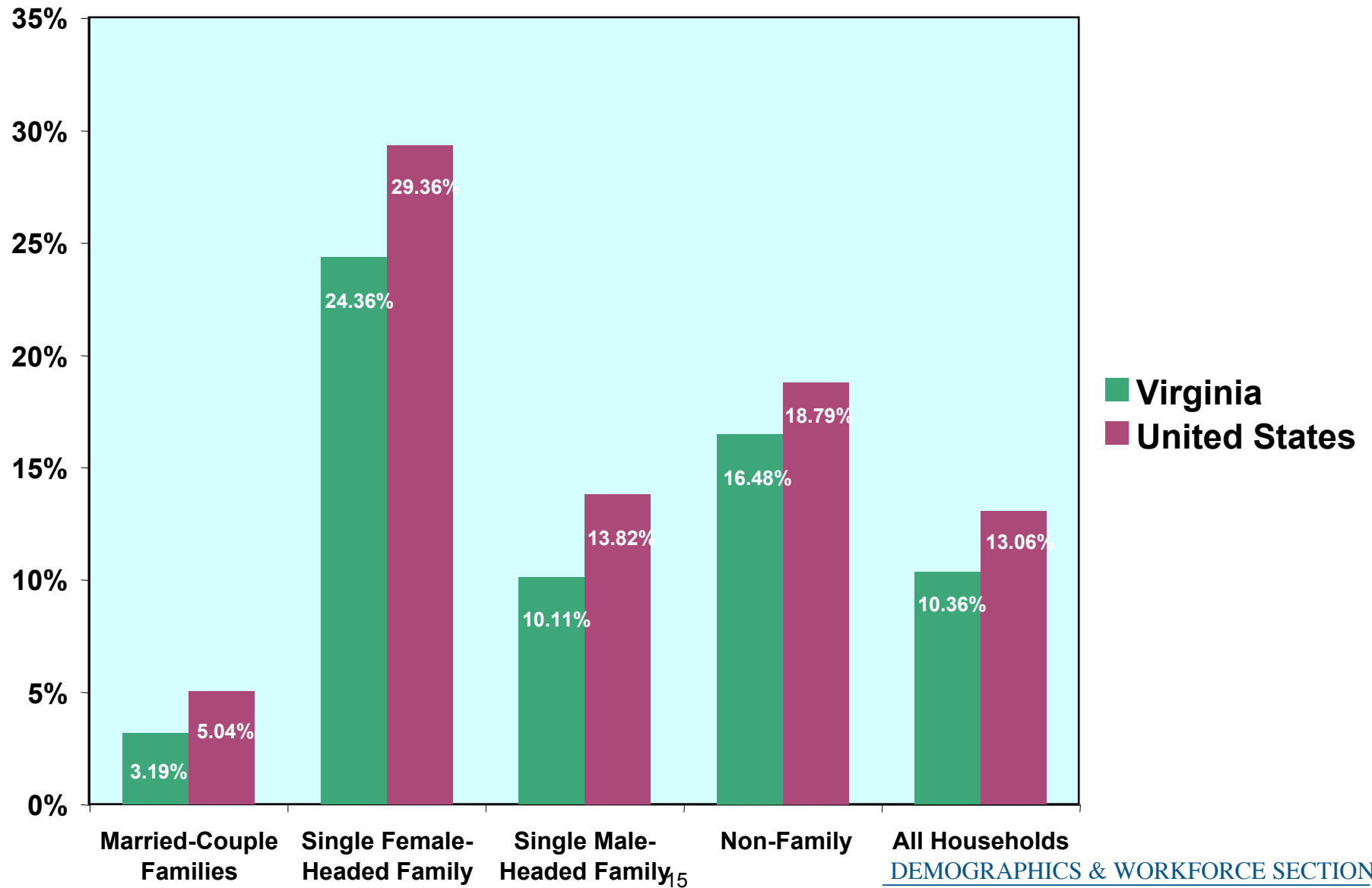


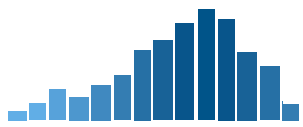
Median Income, 2005



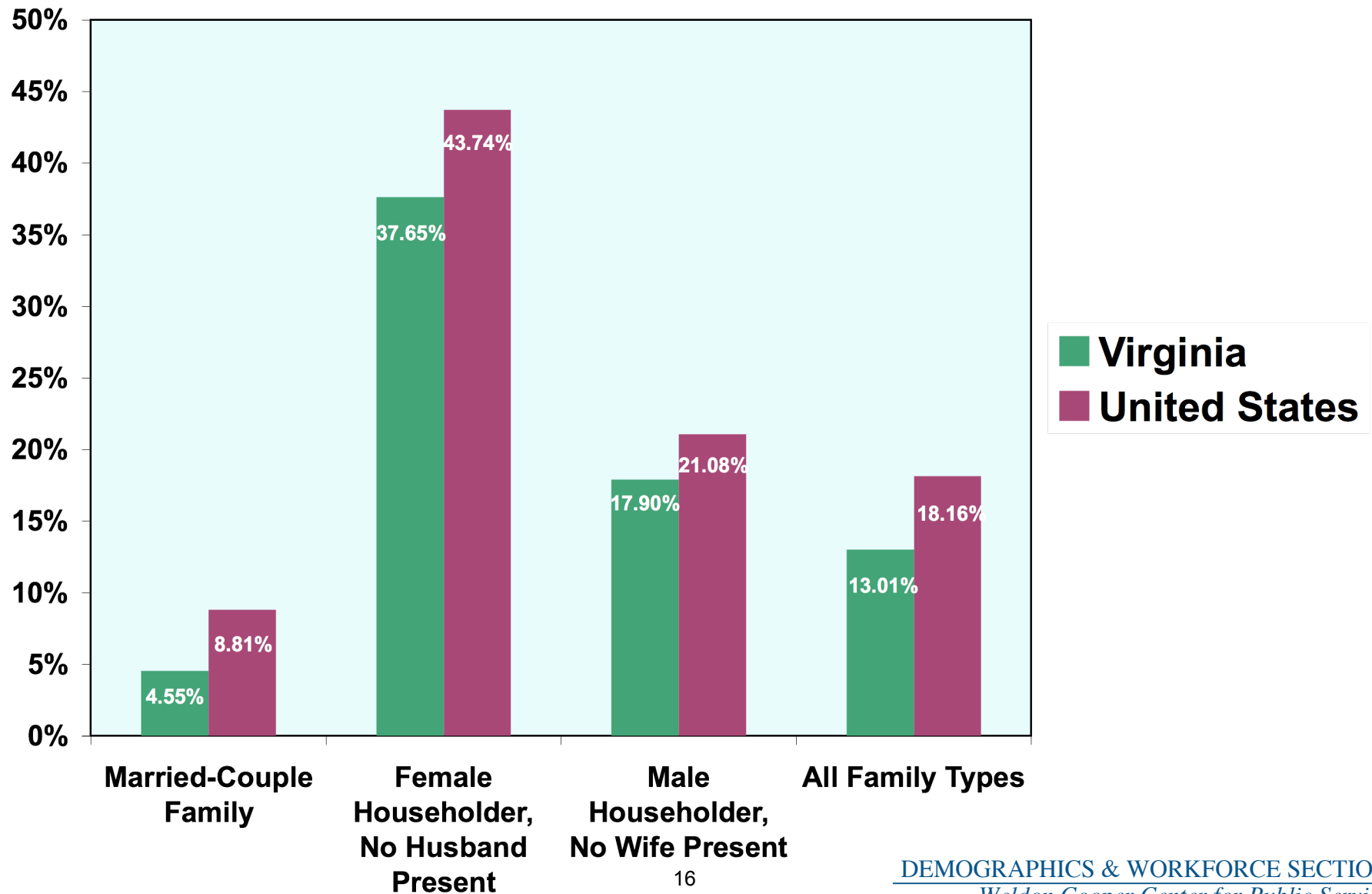


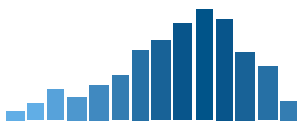
Households Living in Poverty, 2005





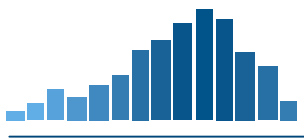
Families with Children Living in Poverty, 2005



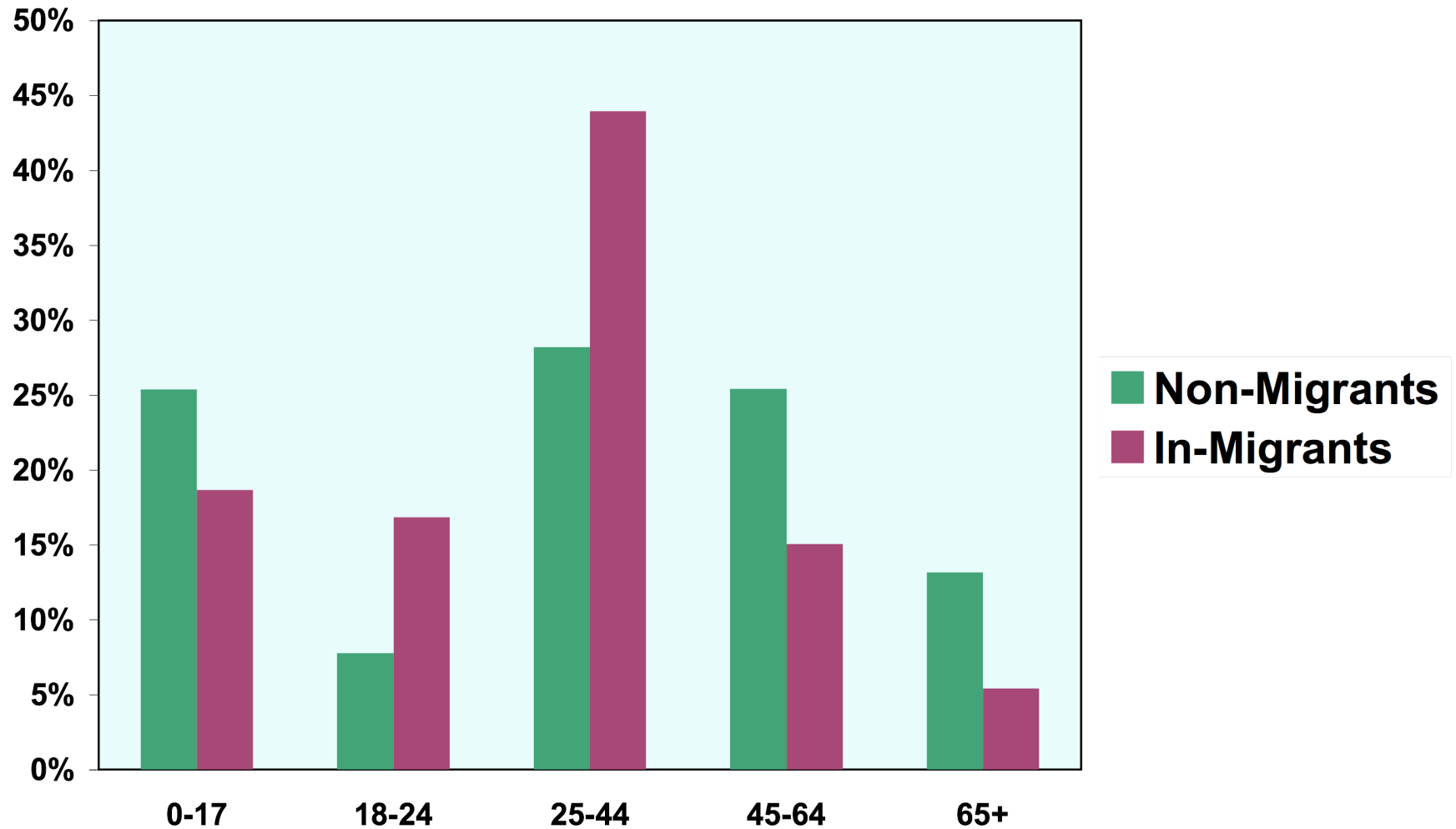


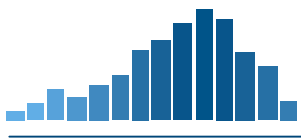
6. Migrants

- Younger
- Better educated
- Higher income

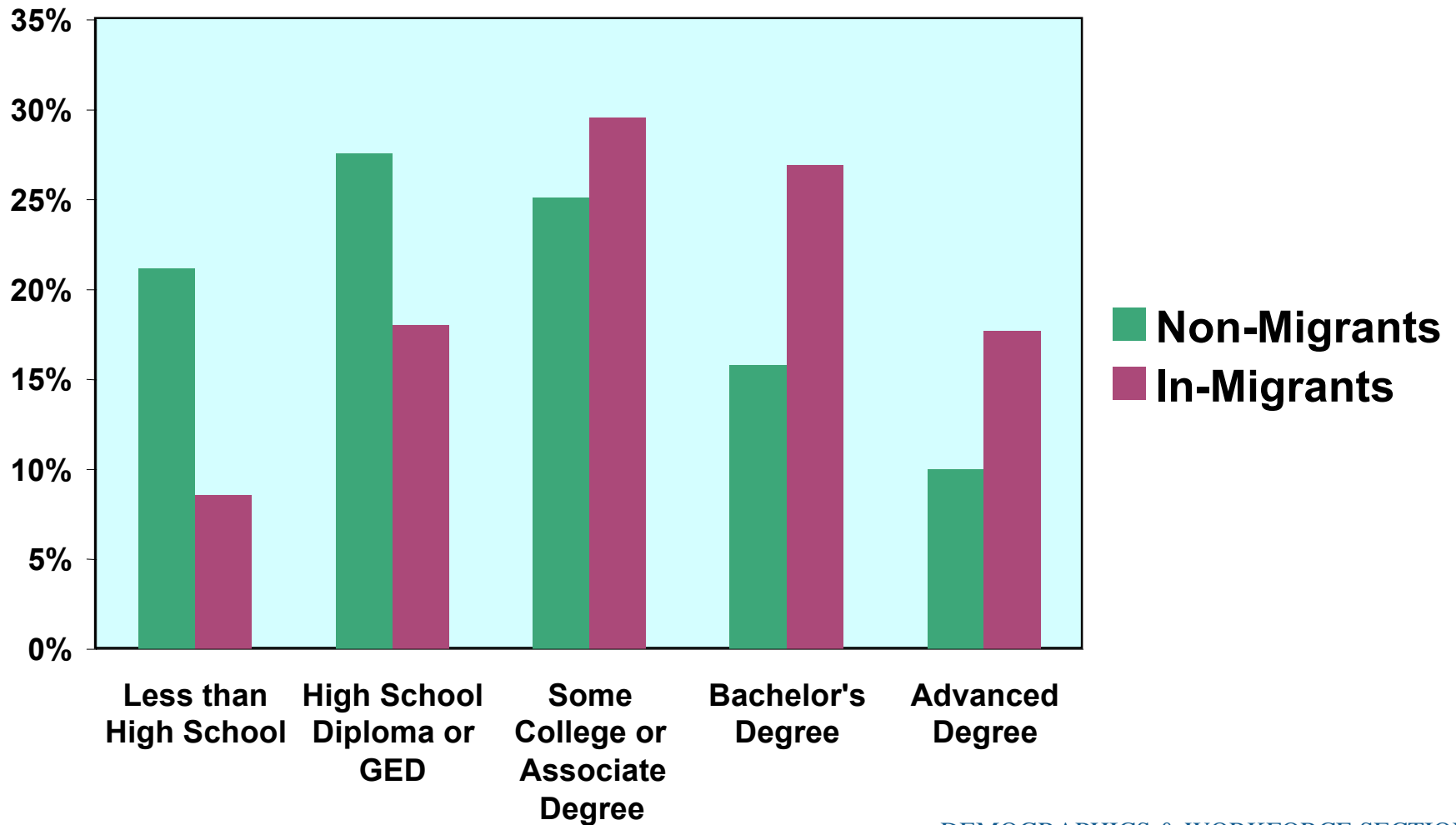


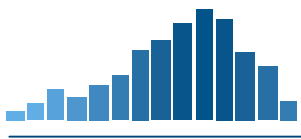
Age Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants





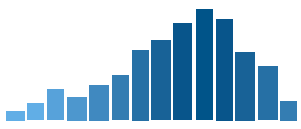
Educational Attainment of Migrants and Non-Migrants





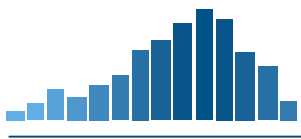
Income Distribution for Migrants and Non-Migrants



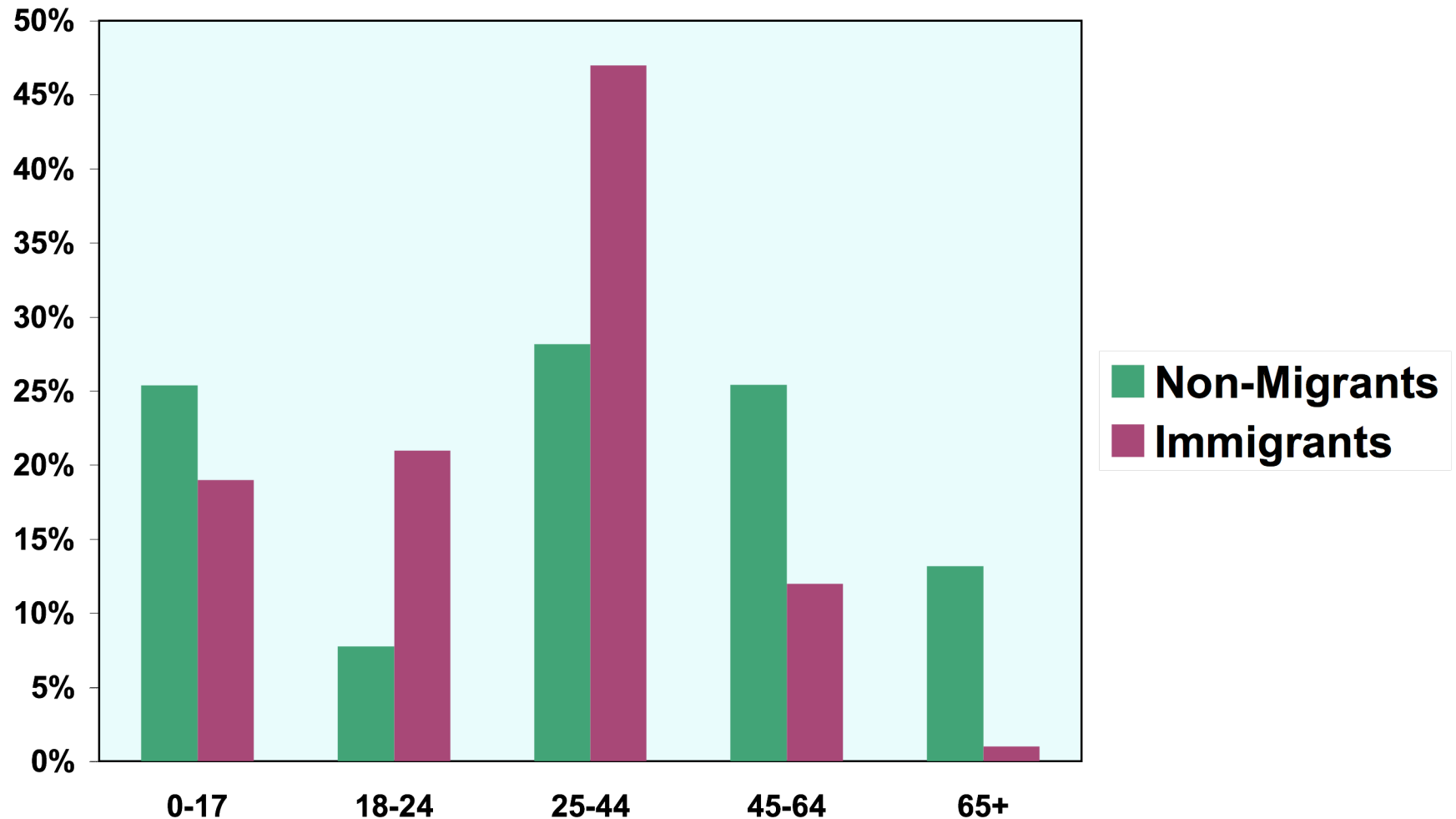


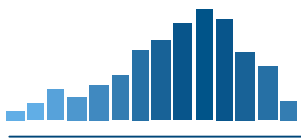
7. Recent Immigrants

- Younger
- Higher proportion have not graduated from high school
- Higher proportion have bachelor's or advanced degrees

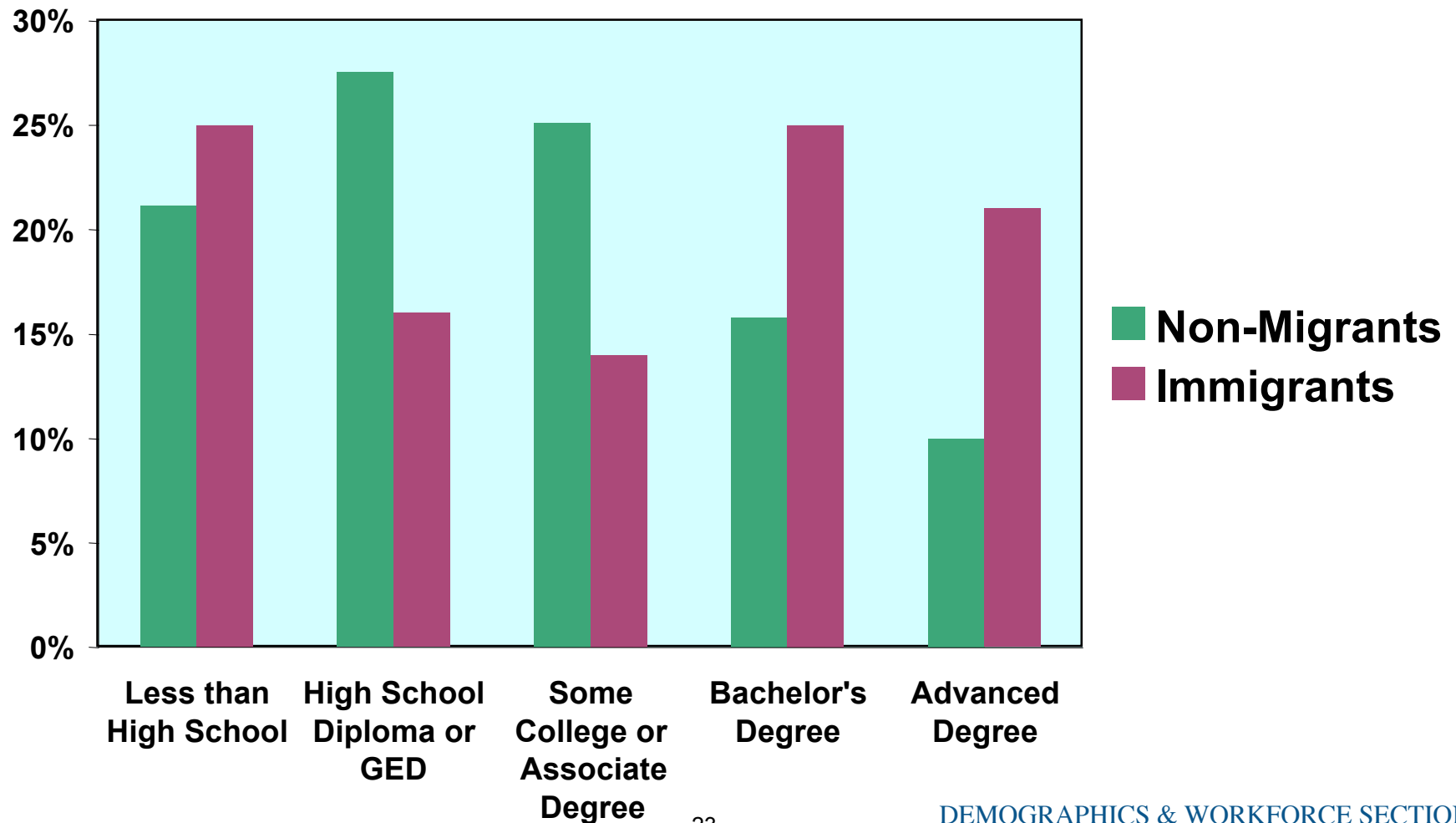


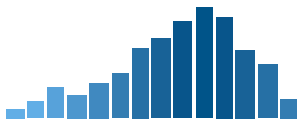
Age Distribution of Immigrants and Non-Migrants





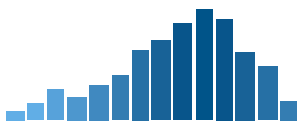
Educational Attainment of Immigrants and Non-Migrants



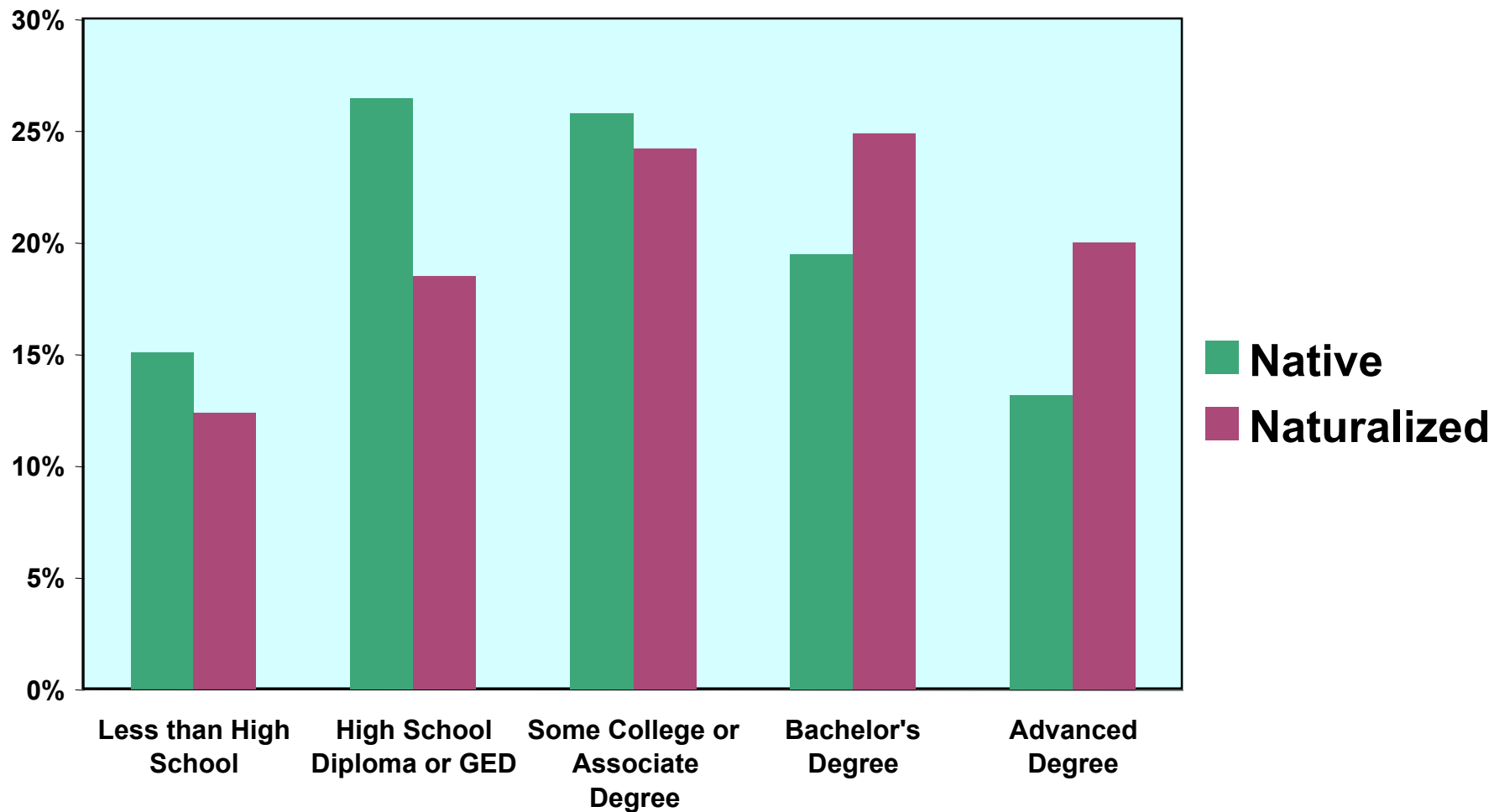


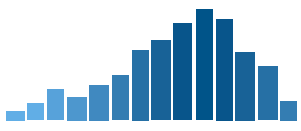
8. Naturalized Citizens

- Better educated
- Higher income
- Predominantly in professional and related occupations

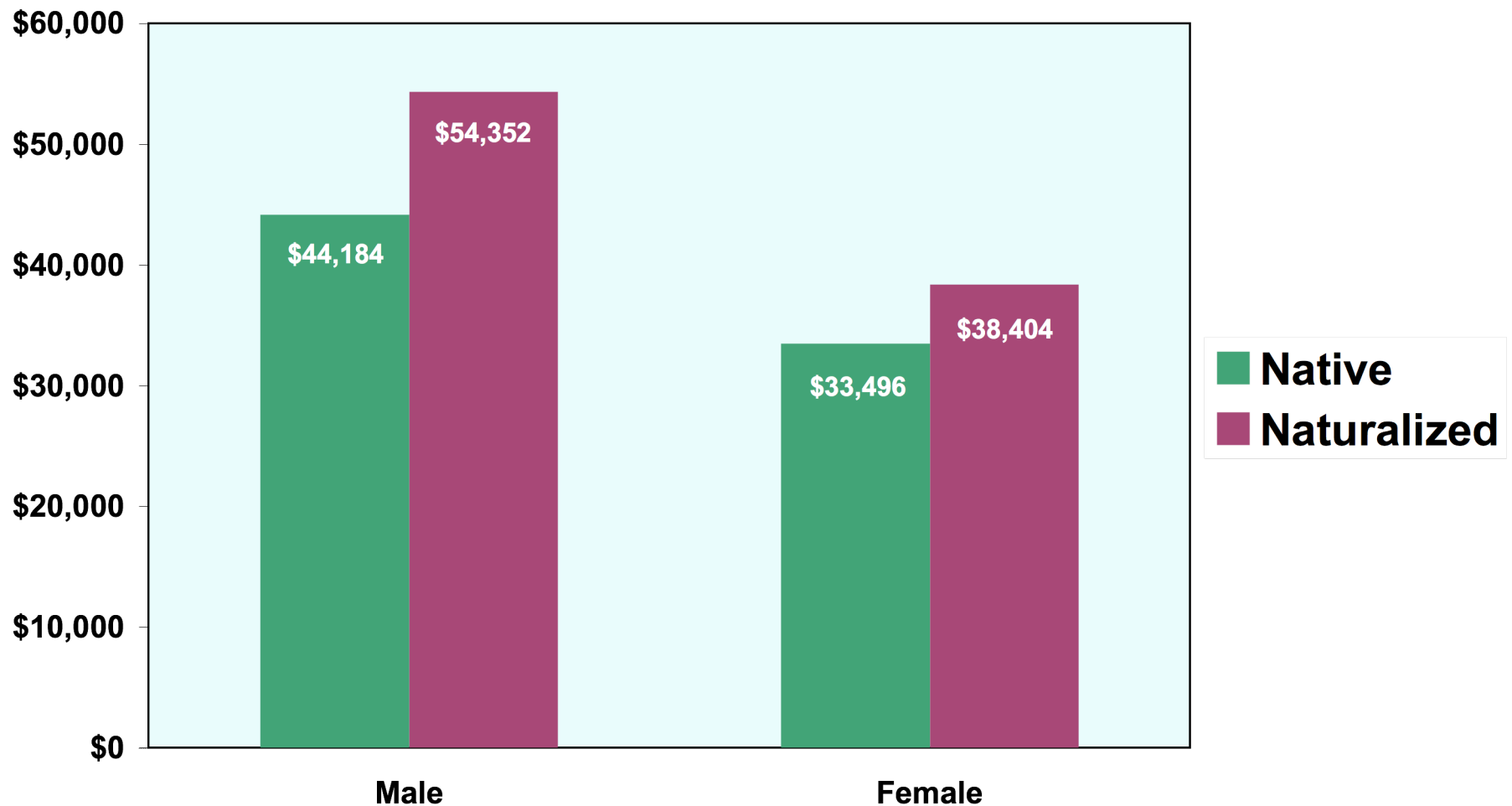


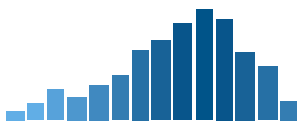
Educational Attainment for Natives and Naturalized Citizens



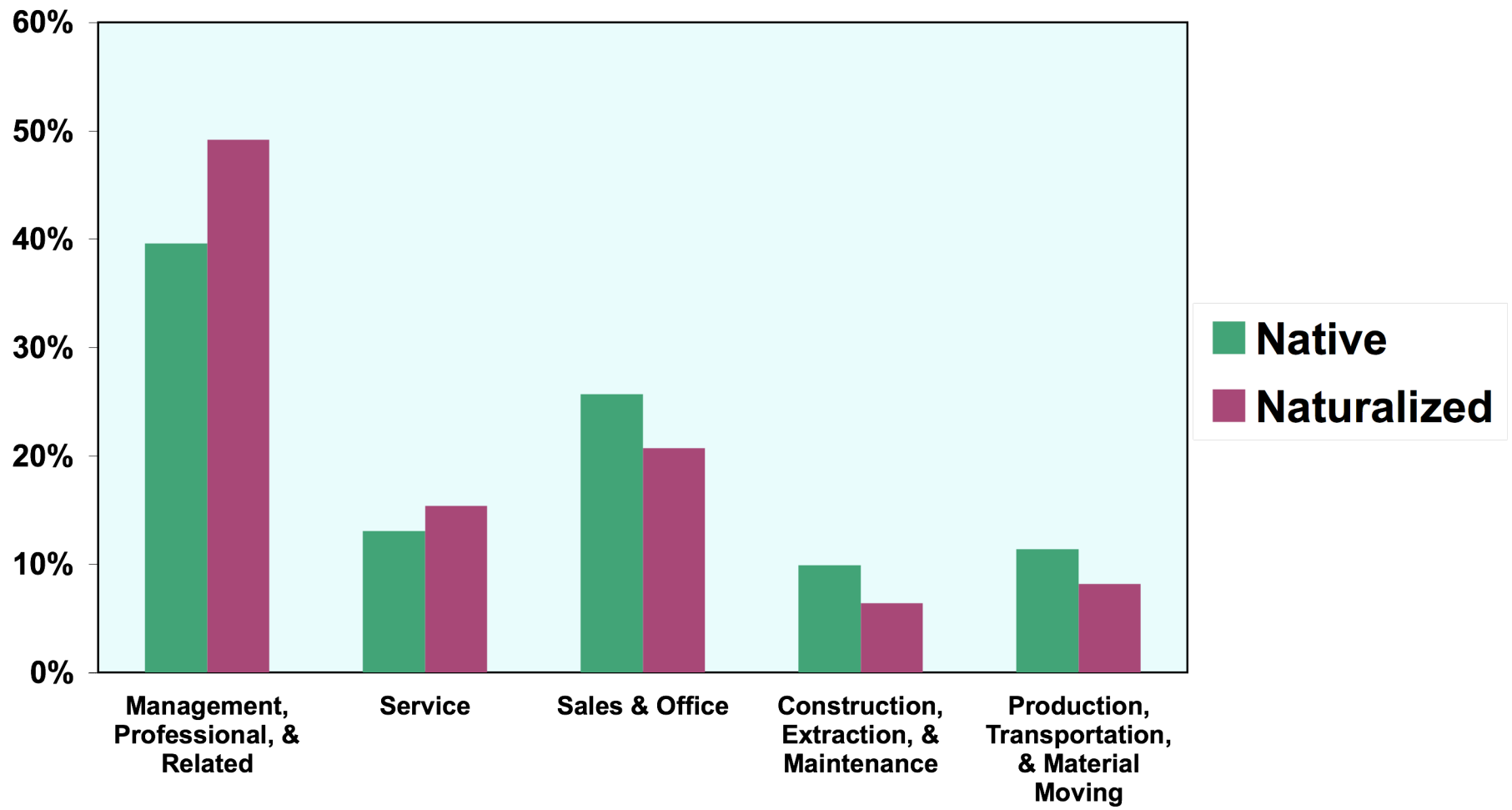


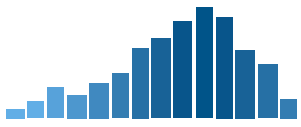
Median Income for Natives and Naturalized Citizens





Occupational Distribution for Natives and Naturalized Citizens





Conclusion

Virginia's future depends on its ability to

- Further improve education for both natives and immigrants
- Attract and retain migrants from other states
- Fuel its labor force with younger workers